

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The steamer George Washington brings dates from New-Orleans to the 15th of March. She brings telegraphic dispatches, sent to her at the passes, of the latest intelligence in town from Baton Rouge up to 4 p. m. of March 15, the day after the Rebels report our repulse at Port Hudson. There is no news of importance from New-Orleans. Our correspondence is, however, interesting in many particulars. The Department has taken possession of eight of the finest plantations, employed overseers, engaged the negroes belonging on the lands as free laborers, furnished all necessary articles, and will conduct the business precisely as would a private individual. The total number of sequestered plantations is 49, six of which have been leased to loyal men for one year at a rental of all profits for the faithful performance of which contract ample bonds have been given. All unemployed negroes found in the city are employed and sent to the sugar-fields. Our correspondent's letter is printed on the second page of this morning's paper.

Admiral Porter telegraphs that he has information that on the 7th our whole expedition arrived in the Tallahatchee, giving us control of the heart of Mississippi. All but one of the vessels got through in fighting trim. The Rebels were very much alarmed, and were hard at work on their defenses. It is said that there is much suffering in Vicksburg for the want of meat. The people live chiefly upon corn meal.

A Cincinnati dispatch groups these items: Gen. Burnside would arrive there on Tuesday (to-day). Gen. Buford takes command at Cairo. It is reported that the Rebels have recrossed Duck River in force. Gen. Jo. Johnston is to take command of the Rebel army at Tallahatchee. Mobile papers apprehend an attack on that city instead of Charleston.

Gen. Hiram Paulding, accompanied by Mr. Fillmore, yesterday paid a visit to the iron-clad-Roonoke, for the purpose of officially inspecting that vessel. He spoke in the highest terms of the vessel. The Roonoke will be ready to take her position for the defense of the New-York Harbor on the 30th of April.

Our commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, confirms the reports of distress among the Rebels. A large storehouse containing millions of dollars worth of supplies was burned recently at Richmond, and the loss was so severe that no newspaper has dared to mention the occurrence.

Our New-Orleans correspondent sends us a highly patriotic address of the officers of the 12th Connecticut Regiment to the people of their native State. It was adopted at a meeting held at Braintree City, La., on the 7th.

The Harbor Defense Commission met at the City Hall yesterday, and gave patient hearings to parties who appeared before them. Messrs. Norman Ward, B. T. Babbitt, and others addressed the Commission.

Since the successes of the African soldiers in Florida, the War Department has had a perfect stream of petitions pouring in from officers who desire to be transferred to the command of such soldiers.

Water was let into the Lake Providence Canal on the evening of the 16th inst. The probability was that before morning the town of Lake Providence would be submerged.

Major Lawrence Williams of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, late a member of Gen. McClellan's staff, has been dismissed from the service.

The Court-Martial in the case of Col. D'Ussay was dissolved yesterday, for what reason we are not informed.

Our entire loss in the late cavalry fight by Averill's men, was 59 killed and 21 prisoners—30 in all.

See second page of this morning's TRIBUNE for an interesting letter from Hilton Head.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York State Senate was not in session yesterday morning.

In the Assembly, bills were reported from the Grading Committee: Prohibiting the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings; amending the act relative to the loan of United States Trust money. Resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Sumner were offered. Other bills were reported, among them the Chenango Canal Extension bill for the consideration of the House; against requiring the Canal Board to establish a uniform rate of tolls. The bill relative to frauds in opening streets in New-York was recommitted. The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to and from and through Canaan and Gravesend, Kings County, was ordered to a third reading.

Yesterday afternoon, an Irishman by the name of Timothy O'Meara murdered his wife Catharine, at No. 90 West Fifth street. The murderer is a deserter from the 31st Regiment New-York Volunteers, and has been in this city ever since the middle of February, continually drinking, his wife working hard to earn a living for him and her two children. Without a word of warning, he deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. The murderer is about 28 years of age, a hostler by occupation. When arrested he confessed the crime, but could assign no reason for committing it.

Our Washington dispatch notes some important interview with delegates from various Indian tribes along the Rocky Mountains. The Government is anxious to conciliate these tribes and conciliate them so as to render the overland routes more safe.

There is a strike among the laborers on the New-York and Erie Railroad dock in this city. During the difference some black men were temporarily employed. They were murdered by the strikers, and one colored man, who was merely passing by, was not employed and had no intention of going there, was furiously set upon. James Burns, the white gentleman who assaulted him, was taken before Connolly, a Tombs justice, and Williams was rash enough to go there to complain. The result is that Williams, the negro, was locked up, and Burns, the white man, discharged.

A Loyal League meeting was held in the Twenty-second Ward last evening. There was a large and very enthusiastic audience of the ladies and gentlemen of the Ward, who adopted resolutions in favor of prosecuting the war to the bitter end, of supporting the Government "come what or come what may." They also resolved to form a Loyal League. They also expressed in the resolutions. Addresses were made by the Hon. Jas. Wadsworth, the Rev. Hiram Mattison and Mr. B. Sanford.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed a series of resolutions relative to the death of ex-Controller Hays; also a resolution compelling the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to extend their track to the Harlem River as fast as the avenue is graded. A Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature against the passage of the act extending the term of office of several heads of departments of the City Government.

The treaty between the United States and Liberia is officially promulgated. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship, and reciprocal freedom of commerce between the contracting parties, and they bind themselves to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, including the full protection of persons and properties.

The steamer Constitution has brought to San Francisco from the wreck of the Golden Gate \$100,000 in gold. The Constitution left San Francisco again on the 23d for Panama, with 450 passengers and \$880,000 in treasure for England, and \$214,000 for New-York.

The details of the Census of June 1, 1860, are nearly ready for press. The Superintendent hopes to have the most important volumes ready by the time next Congress meets.

We give on the first page some interesting extracts from Rebel papers, especially from The Jackson (Miss.) Appeal and The Richmond Whig.

The market for Stocks exhibited increased activity yesterday, with an upward tendency in quotations. At the Second Board the features of the market were not materially changed. Governments were well sustained during the day, and with large transactions stood about 4 p. m. higher than at the close on Saturday on the issue of 1861. The Consols sold at 104, and the Registered at 104. The Seventies are 104 1/2, and the Debt Certificates 97 1/2 for currency and 100 for gold interest. At the 4 o'clock call the market was firm without any important features. The market for foreign bills is unsettled by the decline in gold, and the quotation for Sterling is nominal at 107 1/2. Freight rates are rather dull, but rates are without notable change. The Customs payments yesterday were to a large extent in gold. The speculation in gold appears to have received a coup de grace. With a sympathetic reaction, the tendency is steadily downward. After selling to moderate extent at the morning Board at 154 1/2, it fell off after the session to 151, and closed late in the day at 151 1/2. The quotation last Monday was 154, the Monday previous it was 156, and four weeks ago gold sold at 152. The currency is just as much expanded today as it was then, proving that the rapid advance in the price of gold was the result only of the most reckless speculation. We have no doubt that all the advance beyond 110 or 115 is due to the same cause.

A report of a large meeting held at West Farms on Saturday evening last, in relation to a horse railroad from Harlem River to Fordham, will be found in the column of Special Notices in this morning's paper.

Voters of Connecticut! two candidates for Governor are presented for your suffrages; one of whom believes the Slaveholders' Rebellion inexhaustibly wanton and wicked, and that the blood of your brethren who have fallen in the Union ranks was poured out in defense of a just and holy cause. The other declares that your brethren have volunteered to fight for "the subjugation and complete degradation and overthrow of the South," and adds, "I follow in no such crusade; neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes." Can you vote to shame and stigmatize your brethren, while gratifying and encouraging the Rebels, by making this man your Governor?

By arrival from New-Orleans we have news to the 14th inst. by way of Baton Rouge from Port Hudson. It confirms the Rebel report so far as the fact of a fight having taken place, and of the loss of the steam-sloop Mississippi. The attack was begun by our fleet at 11 o'clock on the night of Friday, the 13th. Very soon afterward the Mississippi got aground, was abandoned, and set on fire. Our dispatch says that the firing was rapid and severe on both sides. Our army was reported to be within five miles of the enemy's landworks; the men were in excellent spirits, and were "bound to win." Up to the date of this dispatch, the only fighting had been by cavalry, and that merely skirmishing. The news stops at a most interesting point, and does not indicate any special advantage on either side.

We further learn from Washington that this news by way of New-Orleans is believed to be true. It agrees pretty nearly with the reports heretofore given in Rebel journals in some particulars; but it differs in stating that our fleet did pass Port Hudson, and that the Mississippi was burned by her own officers, and not sunk by the enemy's batteries.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Copperhead gathering of Delegates from loyal and disloyal States indiscriminately, which was to have come off at Louisville or Lexington about these days, has flashed in the pen. No single State has appointed Delegates to it; Kentucky repels its presence; the project falls still-born. Instead of this, the Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have agreed in caucus to a proposition, which is understood to have already met the approval of Gov. Seymour and the Northern Democratic leaders generally, that Congress and the States shall unite in the call of a National Convention, to meet some time next year, revise the Federal Constitution and readjust the relations of the States to the Federal Government, with a view to future and everlasting harmony.

In other words: these gentlemen proposed to end the Rebellion as we wished to avert it—by a resort to peaceful deliberation in place of bloody collision. President Lincoln and many of his leading friends suggested such a Convention during the winter preceding his inauguration, but no Democratic voice was raised in its favor, and the project was necessarily abandoned. For we had no grievances to redress, no amendments of the Constitution to urge, no disaffection toward the Government

to ally. We were content with "the Union as it was."

The Democrats of the Free States were then intent on their own panacea for the gathering troubles and perils—that of frightening the Republicans into an abjuration of their cardinal principle by parading the bloody specter of Slaveholding Rebellion. "Let the Republicans cease to be Republicans—let them consent to and actively participate in the Extension of Slavery over half the Federal Territories—and the South will recede from her attitude of actual Secession and prospective War." Such was the nostrum relied on by our Seymours and Biglers and Parkers throughout the memorable winter preceding the bombardment of Sumter. The avowed Secessionists did not countenance these seditious professors; they said they had left the Union unconditionally, and forever, and would not be wheedled nor bribed into returning to it. The Republicans refused to surrender their principles for the chance of averting the further development of Rebellion. And so matters stood until further parley was drowned in the roar of Rebel artillery, battering in the walls of Fort Sumter. The fact remains, however, that the Democrats might have had a National Convention in 1861, and that they declined it.

And now—We shall favor any and every proposition which looks to the restoration of Peace to this distracted country otherwise than by new concessions to the insatiable Greed of Human Slavery. If, then, the Democratic leaders have concluded to urge the call of a National Convention, we trust there will be no opposition. But we must nevertheless suggest that it is a plaster not adapted to the present state of the wound it is manifestly intended to heal. And, briefly, for these reasons:

1. If the Rebellion is to continue, the Rebels will certainly send no delegates to it; while, without their concurrence, it can effect nothing, amount to nothing. In fact, a Convention held in their absence and despite would have no object or result acceptable to Democrats.

2. If the Rebellion is to be given up on condition that such Convention be called, that fact should plainly appear, as it would afford by far the strongest conceivable reason for revising our Federal compact.

3. Supposing the Rebel States to hold out and to stand off, a National Convention impelled and controlled by our Northern Democrats would naturally take the shape of an effort to win the Rebels back into the Union by (in effect) adopting their Montgomery Constitution—that is, devising constitutional guarantees for the therein asserted right of every slaveholder to take his slaves into any State or Territory and there hold them in bondage at will.

And this, we have no doubt, is the end contemplated by the present projectors of a National Convention.

There will doubtless be a Convention ere long to settle what the War will have rudely shaken; but it will hardly be held while our country vibrates to the tread of a million of armed combatants. Let us redouble our efforts to finish the War by putting down the Rebellion, and then we can see clearly what constitutional provisions need amendment. Should it so happen that there shall then be no Slavery to bolster up, that fact alone will insure a saving of half the time of the Convention. In fact, many who now deem a Convention indispensable may then see no sufficient reason for holding it at all.

OUR GENERALS.

No man has any claim to public employment, or can have any, on other ground than that of his ability and will to serve the country better than any competitor. This was always true; but, in a season of calamity and peril like the present, he who would seek or choose to hold office for his own sake rather than the country's, proves himself unworthy of her confidence or favor.

We do not know who are best qualified to guide the Military councils and lead the armies of the Union; we do know that the President and his advisers should give commands to these, and to no others. To award or continue a command, large or small, with any regard to the feelings of this or that person, were a frightful dereliction. The fate of our country, the lives of her brave defenders, must not be thus trifled with.

We have been anxious that a command should be awarded to Gen. Fremont, and cannot abandon the hope that one will be. We do not herein pass judgment on the relative abilities of the senior Major-Generals in the Army, and assume for Gen. Fremont a superiority over his rivals. But we know that in his hostility to the Rebellion there is no such hesitancy or qualification as is on good grounds believed to exist in that of some other Major-Generals. He profoundly believes that the slaveholders' revolt is inexhaustibly flagrant and atrocious—that it is a rebellion not only against the Constitution and Union, but against Liberty, Humanity and Civilization—an uprising in behalf of Oppression, Reaction, and all the powers of darkness. The Rebels would never puff him as they have done other of our Generals, insisting that he alone was qualified to lead our armies, and that we should be ruined if we trusted any one else. There is not a poisonous Copperhead in all the loyal States who does not disparage and positively hate him—not one whom the prospect of his restoration to an important command does not incite to furious though impotent hissing. Their instinct is not at fault—his generalship would not lead to such results as they hope for but dare not openly exult over.

It is currently alleged that Volunteering is at an end—that whatever soldiers we enlist henceforth must be drafted. We believe that the appointment of Gen. Fremont to an important command, with authority to accept companies and regiments of Volunteers for the campaign, would prove this a mistake. In operating against any region abounding in slaves, Gen. Fremont's name would be a tower of strength. It would be a Proclamation of Freedom which would be read in midnight darkness, and by those who do not know one letter of the alphabet from another. No slave

in the South would need further assurance that he would neither be abused nor betrayed by an army commanded by Fremont.

We make these suggestions, because they do not seem to have as yet been considered at Washington, and because we are unfeignedly anxious not only for ultimate but for present success. We know that many thousands of loyal hearts would be thrilled by tidings that Fremont was once more at the head of an army advancing upon the heart of the Rebellion. Let each of our Generals be placed where he can be most effective, and let any who shall be adjudged supernumerary or inefficient be quietly mustered out of the service. Let Major Generals be assigned to the command of brigades and Brigadiers to that of regiments, if they can there be most serviceable; but let none be retained in idleness through the critical season now opening. Let us have every sword as well as every musket in use, as the Union hosts advance to a deadly grapple with the cohorts of Rebellion.

THE INSURRECTION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Two years ago the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, constituting the Dominican Republic, was quite unexpectedly, by the treason of its President, Santana, deprived of its independence, and annexed to Spain. The wishes of the people were not consulted, and how large a portion of the population was in favor of annexation has never been made known. Immediately after the proclamation of the President, dated March 18, 1861, Spanish troops landed, and took possession of the Republic in the name of the Spanish Government. On May 20, 1861, the Queen of Spain formally accepted the annexation, and the Dominican Republic was reduced from the condition of a free State to that of a Spanish colony.

That a great many Dominicans from the beginning protested against this change of government has never been denied; and according to the best accounts, it appears probable that only the resident Spaniards and the descendants of Spaniards, who form about one-tenth of the population, were favorable to the sale of their independence, while the citizens of African or mixed European and African descent wished to retain a republican form of government. Spain has never allowed them a free expression of their preference; and it was therefore both natural and justifiable that the national party should make an attempt to regain their independence. This attempt, we learn from the Cuban papers, was actually made in the latter part of the last month. A General Mella, who, previous to the time of annexation, had been exiled from the Dominican Republic, and who with many other opponents of the annexation has found an asylum in Hayti, is reported to have been at the head of the movement which, on Feb. 21, broke out in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta and Monte-Christi, and later also in the provincial capital of Santiago, having, besides, numerous sympathizers in all the other parts of the former republic.

Of course, such an attempt, made by a population not numbering more than 200,000 souls, had no chance of success, and, as was to be expected, it was speedily put down. The reports of the victories claimed by the Spanish troops are unmistakably gross exaggerations, but about the final result there could be no doubt. As Poland was unable to cope, unaided by foreign nations, with the combined forces of Russia, Prussia and Austria, so the small population of Santo Domingo have had to succumb to the overwhelming power of Spain.

The Spanish officers are not satisfied with their easy triumph, but, charging the Haytians with having instigated the insurrectionary movement, they renew the threats which have frequently been made against the independence of Hayti. The *Diario de la Marina* declares that, inasmuch as the Haytian Government was cognizant of the insurrection, the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will at once take measures for preventing the repetition of such interference.

Spain thus assumes the same arrogant attitude toward an independent American state that France displays toward Mexico and England toward Brazil. The time must come when the governments and nations of North, Central, and South America will be compelled to take into common and serious consideration what means will be best suited to prevent the further encroachments of Europe upon American independence.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 19, has passed an act for the imprisonment and transportation of every free negro, mulatto, or quadroon, male or female, who shall hereafter come into the State and remain ten days. It is carefully provided, however, that an old act shall be kept in force by which slaves may be brought into the State and held as such by their masters, title to the same remaining unimpaired so long as the slaveowner chooses to stay. But whoever brings a free black, mulatto, or quadroon servant into the State shall be punished by fine of a hundred dollars for the first offense, three hundred for the second, and by a year's imprisonment for the third.

It is needless to say that the New-Jersey Assembly has a Copperhead majority exactly equal to that by which this measure was passed. Since it went through by a party vote, and since the Senate and Governor of the State are of similar faith, it seems likely enough that the bill, atrocious as it is, will become a law. If it does, New-Jersey may as well pass another, annexing herself outright to the Rebel Confederacy. With such an act on her statute book she will find more congenial associates and a warmer welcome in Mississippi and Arkansas than among the Free States of the North and East.

Such a bill is practically a proposition to legalize kidnapping, and to enable the State to embark in that business on the largest possible scale. It will be just as easy for a Copperhead Governor to send his victims to Cuba as to Liberia, and if he does not too openly offend the scruples against slave-trading which even the Spanish Government thinks it necessary to affect, he may enrich the revenues of

the State by the proceeds of a cargo of New-Jersey "convicts," as well as by the profits of other Southern trade, which this act is meant hereafter to invite. There can be no abyss of infamy into which a State capable of such a measure is not ready to plunge.

If it were possible to appeal by argument to men to whom no consideration of civilization, or humanity, or justice seems to be possible, it might be suggested that this act is so flagrantly unconstitutional that it can never be enforced. The extreme Copperhead advocate of State rights does not yet hold that the Constitution of New-Jersey is in all respects superior to that of the United States. There is still in the latter instrument a clause which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Among these privileges and immunities, it has been judicially decided, are the rights of protection of life and liberty, and it did not need the recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States affirming the citizenship of the negro to establish his claim at least to those fundamental rights inherent in humanity. The first unhappy black whom New-Jersey undertakes to rob of his liberty and manhood may interpose the shield of the Constitution between the rapacity of the State and his own imperiled freedom, and the State shall find that she has outraged Christianity, defied the nation, and disgraced herself, without benefit to herself or to her Rebel allies in the South.

—And again, if it is impossible to address these New-Jersey legislators as patriots, or good citizens, or champions of equal rights, they are at least, and above all things, politicians, and as such may hearken to a warning given in all good faith. You are going, Messrs. Senators and Representatives, faster and farther than the People will follow you. You may not have a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, but you do care for the opinions of your neighbors and for your political prospects, and you may as well remember that on the whole there is among the people a certain blind and fanatical belief in Humanity and Justice, and that the Bible and the Declaration of Independence are still regarded as respectable authorities, and are occasionally referred to even in New-Jersey. And unless you covet disgrace in the present and defeat in the future, the contempt of this generation and the hatred of your posterity, you will beware how you suffer this bill to become a law.

THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

Who says he is not? The Rebels. The Copperheads. That is what the war is about. That was the question at the polls before the war. The Rebels would not have rebelled, if the people had said at the polls, as the Copperheads did and do, that the laborer is not worthy of his hire. They don't hate the Government in the abstract. A free Government which would allow them anywhere and everywhere to make free with the laborer's labor, and not pay wages, is what they particularly relish. But they don't like to trust power in the hands of people who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, even swear these people never so solemnly not to meddle or make with the question in a practical way.

Now, every man who labors himself believes that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Some men don't labor and don't believe so. The Southern lords of the lash profess to believe that the laborer is nowhere worthy of his hire—that he is worthy of almost anything but that—contempt, coarse clothes, hard grub, curses and punishment for knowing too much—and their parasites, the would-be nabobs among us, who are too lazy to love to work, are of precisely the same opinion.

Set down the industrious, then, both North and South, as all on one side in this war. Set down the men who do not mean to labor for themselves, but to live on the labor of other people for nothing, whether South or North, as pretty much all on the other side. Beside these, there are men among us who are not under the necessity of laboring, and perhaps do not, having in their possession the wages of past labor, their own or their ancestors', enough to support them. There can be no doubt on which side of this war these people ought to be. For if the laborer is not worthy of his hire, to have and to hold, to himself, his heirs and assigns, then they have no right to their property. The hook that logically and morally holds it pulls out. Therefore all intelligent and honest owners of property (provided that their property does not include the bodies and souls of laborers) must side with the actual laborers in this war. They are under bonds to the extent and value of their property to accept no peace which is not made on the basis that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and shall have it when he has earned it.

But the Copperheads and those whom they humbug say: The Southern laborers will not work for wages, and, therefore, they must be whipped. The lash is a divine institution to cure laziness. Is that so? Why, then, is it not in use at the North? We have laziness here to cure; but the dread of starvation, or rather the appetite for food, clothes, clapboards and shingles, cures it about as fast as any doctor ever cured any disease, and perhaps as thoroughly. Wages have always drawn more work from Southern laborers than the lash could, so far as wages have been tried on them; but they have not been tried much, for this very particular reason, that no man could try there any time these thirty years past, except at the peril of his life. This undeniable, outsticking, bloodily-illustrated fact, naturally tells of itself on all but natural blockheads. Therefore, if the laborer is worthy of wages, try them on, and if they fail, starvation at least will not.

This is a digression. Here is the conclusion of the whole matter. This is a war at present, and always has been, in spite of any ally diplomatic pretenses to the contrary, between Abraham Lincoln, as representing all those in our country who cordially believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and Jeff. Davis, as representing all those who don't; between

Abraham Lincoln, as representing those who believe that it generally takes two to make a bargain when the parties are grown people, and Jeff. Davis, as representing those who believe that it takes only one, provided that the one party pleases to call the other party his man-servant or his maid-servant—such servants and their manhood and their maidhood being for a possession for ever and ever—a "thus saith the Lord," to whomsoever it may concern.

Now don't let us be down-hearted at this whirlwind of piety which puts not only the law but the Lord on the side of the lazy. Let us count and weigh the human forces on the two sides.

On the side of an honest President we have:

1. All the holders of non-slave property who have common sense enough to see to the ends of their noses, several myriads, at least.
2. All who work with hands or brains, and do n't, on the whole, wish to work for nothing.

These classes comprise nearly nine-tenths, probably, of the population of the North, and certainly as much as half the population of the South, in the aggregate say 23,000,000.

On Jeff. Davis's side there are:

1. On the largest estimate, of people personally interested in slave property. 30,000
2. People, duped by the slaveholders to sacrifice their own interests, who hate labor and want to see and wish to own them. 6,500,000
3. Northern Copperheads, who for various causes would like to see Jeff. Davis President of the United States, chiefly because under him they would be "some quacks" (of the Copperhead variety), whereas, under a representative of the rights of honest labor they would have to return to the obscure holes from which they have crept. 2,000,000

Total. 6,530,000

Balance in favor of Mr. Lincoln. 16,470,000

Now, shake up 8,000,000 of dupes, dupes and parasites together, and the aggregate force of the mass ought not to be greater than that of the same number of honest men. It could not stand a month before 23,000,000. But the trouble is, that the 8,000,000 are not shaken up together. Of Jeff. Davis's friends, 2,000,000, including the most venomous and wily, are shaken up with some 15,000,000 of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted friends. Encouraged by these sneaking, hypocritical Copperheads, forever full of holy shuddering at slave insurrection, and loving charity for slaveholding insurrection, the 6,000,000 of Jeff.'s trusty host at the South fight on, of course, proudly and defiantly, to establish the principle that property shall be sacred to those who are strong enough to hold on to it; but that the ladder by which any poor man can hereafter rise to it shall be kicked away and burned up to kindle their kitchen fires. Confiding in the aforesaid Copperheads, they say they can never be whipped. The miserable creatures know very well that they can be, and will be, within a few weeks after Mr. Lincoln dismisses the rest of his Copperhead generals, restores to service the well-known patriots once, makes the most of the untainted rank and file of his army, and especially when he makes the most of the 3,000,000 of his friends, among whom there are no Copperheads—whom patriarch Jeff., with a peculiar snivel, calls his man-servants and maid-servants, but whose wages, unfortunately for him, are in arrears more than a thousand millions of dollars; in fact, more than his neck is worth.

After these lords of the lash are once whipped, there will be no more trouble with their Northern allies, their Southern dupes or victims, or them. All people in the Border States as well as the rest, will then learn to work or pay wages, or starve, as they do in all decent countries, and there will, of course, be peace, Union, prosperity, school-houses, free political fights, lawsuits, railroads, revivals, &c., on to the millennium—and perhaps longer.

THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

This League, which was organized on Friday evening, with the appointment of a Council and Executive Committee, each of twenty-five, composed of many of the best known and most distinguished of our citizens, is actively at work in the spread of their National Association throughout the Loyal States.

The Committees met in joint council yesterday, and were largely attended, and the organization contemplated by the Resolutions and By-Laws adopted at the Mass Meeting of Friday, was finally completed by the appointment of the respected President of the Bank of Commerce, John A. Stevens, esq., as Treasurer, and Mr. James A. Roosevelt, a well-known and active citizen, as Secretary of the League. The Hon. Charles King, President of Columbia College, presided over the joint session of the Committees. The Committees themselves are all that could be desired. They include the prominent and respected leaders of the Democratic party. Such men as George Bancroft, Francis B. Cutting, Moses Taylor, and John J. Cisco hold prominent positions. This is as it should be. Party is forgotten when the existence of the Nation is at stake, and gentlemen, whose names are the synonyms of honor, integrity, and fidelity throughout the country, are the fitting leaders of a Loyal National League.

The League, by advertisement in another column, announces its intention to hold a mass meeting on Union Square on the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter, Saturday, the 11th April (the 12th falling on Sunday this year), and delegations from all the Loyal Leagues throughout the country are invited to be present.

We hope that this movement will be at once followed throughout the country, and that all the Leagues now organized or organizing will adopt the succinct and definite pledge of this organization.

We are glad to see that a committee is appointed to present the pledge to all the clubs and leagues in this city. We hope it will be at once adopted and all be affiliated by one common bond.

The Wards are invited also to send their representatives to a Council of Twenty-two, composed of a representative of each to meet the Committee of this League.

The Rolls are being rapidly signed all over the city, and are already largely distributed both in this and other States.

Long live the Loyal National League!

Fast Day in New-Hampshire.—Gov. Barry has appointed Thursday, April 16th, as a day of Public Fast in the Granite State.